

# WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, THE MARKETS, AGRICULTURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

DAVID FULTON, Editor.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

VOL. 2.—NO. 4.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1845.

TERMS: \$3 50 in advance.

WHOLE NO. 56.

**WILMINGTON JOURNAL:**  
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY  
PRICE & FULTON, PROPRIETORS.

## TERMS

Two Dollars and fifty cents if paid in advance.  
\$3 00 at the end of three months.  
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers. No subscription received for less than twelve months.

## TO CLUBS OF

Five new subscribers, to one address, \$11 00  
Ten, do. do. do. do. 20 00  
Twenty, do. do. do. do. 38 00  
No attention paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

We will pay the postage on letters containing Five Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.

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If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

Letters to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be post paid, and directed to the firm.

OFFICE on the south-east corner of Front and Princess streets, opposite the Bank of the State.

## PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
Neatly executed with dispatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

**DAVID FULTON,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

**GILLESPE & ROBESON**  
Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.  
Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.  
The Observer and the North Carolinian, Fayetteville, will copy six months and forward accounts to this office.

**John S. Richards,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
AND  
GENERAL AGENT,  
Wilmington, N. C.

Respectfully refers to Messrs. J. & E. Anderson, } Wilmington, N. C.  
R. W. Brown, Esq. }  
Messrs. Woolsey & Woolsey }  
" Richards, Bassett & Aborn, } New York.  
A. Richards, Esq. }  
June 27, 1845. 41-4f

**EDWARD HEALY,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS.  
Mail & Armstrong's Wharf,  
Wilmington, N. C.  
June 13, 1845. 39-ly

**CORNELIUS MEYERS,**  
Manufacturer & Dealer in  
HATS AND CAPS.  
Wholesale and Retail,  
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

**GEORGE W. DAVIS,**  
Commission and Forwarding  
MERCHANT,  
LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.

**WILLIAM COOPER,**  
General Commission Merchant,  
AND  
Receiving and Forwarding Agent,  
Next door North of the New Custom-house,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

**ROBT. G. BARKIN,**  
Antiquary & Commission Merchant,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.  
September 21, 1844. 1-4f

**WM. SHAW,**  
Wholesale & Retail Druggist,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

**JOHN HALL,**  
Commission Merchant,  
One door So. of Brown & De Rosset's, Water-st.,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

**LIST OF BLANKS**  
ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs  
do do Subpoenas  
do do Fi. Pas.  
County Court Scire Facias  
Apprentice's Indentures  
Letters of Administrators  
Jury's Tickets  
Peace warrants  
Constable's bonds  
Notes of hand  
Checks, Cape Fear Bank  
do Branch Bank of the State  
Notes, negotiable at bank  
Inspector's Certificates  
Certificates of Justices attending Court  
Shipping Papers  
Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost dispatch.

Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

**10** BBL'S. 2 superfine Canal Flour, just 20 half bbls. landed and for sale by J. S. RICHARDS.  
sept 5, 1845. Water street.

**Leaf Tobacco.**  
A prime article, for sale by G. W. DAVIS.  
Feb 21, 1843.

**REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., on the 30th September, 1845.**  
Those whose names appear on this List, will please to ask for advertised Letters.

A. Allen, Adams, Alexis, Adams, John A. Adams, John Anderson, Wm. Antone, Miss M. Anderson, Miss Mercury Artis, Elvin  
B. Dockett, John Bridger, Redding Bostey, Thomas Burr, Sutton Burr, Henry Berry, B. W. Bromage, Thomas Blomhard, Nancy Bowzer, Martha Belle, Wm. Boon, Wiley Burnett, Elizabeth Burriss, John H. Boy, J. J. Berry, Samuel Burton, Mary Ann 2 Bryant, Miss Anna Bracey, John H. Brune, Henry Burnett, Lucinda Boudnot, Wm E. Braden, Anthony Barton, George T. Banister, Sarah Beintall, Thomas Becont, William David, M. or Bunning, J. C.  
C. Craig, Catharine Collins, Morris Collins, Miss J. Corbett, James L. Campbell & Coyle, 2 Clarke, Joseph 4 Campbell, W. S. 2 Cameron, James Carlton, N. Craig, J. B. Craig, George Conner, Miss Mary C. Costin, Samuel Chavers, Henry Chavers, Lane Campbell, Jane Caldwell, Dr P. A. R. C. Corville, Miss A. McReak  
D. Deming, capt D 2 Dingley, Alfred Dew, Nola 2 Doses, J. P.  
E. Evans, George (negro) Eagles, Richard 2 Eagles, Moses  
F. Foster, David Foster, T. Foster, Miss Lucy A. Frieze, Rev Jacob Freeman, F 2 Floyd, T. B. Floyd, Miss Lucinda 2 French, capt James Frith, S. H. Fountain, Tobias Farris, A. G. Frederick, Z. C.  
G. Gay, Redmond Gallaghar, W. Grant, George Garrard, Rev T. Gerrard, George A. Gilbert, John Gary, J. captain of the Luggage cars.  
H. Hynes, A. 2 Howan, M. H. Howe, Anthony Hafer, John Hall, R. P. Hoover, W. P. Hosskins, W. L. Hamman, Thomas Haulkins, Wm. Hill, Miss Eliza H. Holmes, Nathaniel Hill, Wm. G. Hoster, Mary Jane Hardie, R. W. Howe, Albert Healy, Edward Hicks, James  
J. Johnson, Fanny Johnson, J. Johnson, Mary Judd, James Jarvis, Wm. Jamestown, M. Va Jones, S. W. Jordan, Emily Jackson, J. H.

K. Kerr, George Kellar, John King & Hall.  
L. Littleton, Miss O. Lucas, A. B. Larkins, Aaron Lewis, Simon Leonard, H. Lewis, Mullington M. Miller, Miss Marion Mott, D. J. Marine, A. D. Mayo, D. I. 4 Moore, Miss Mary McIntyre, D. 2 McKay, K. McKay, Alfred McDuffie, Douglas Moore, Miss Elizabeth Murphy, Rev Thomas Merrick, Narsay McInnes, Joseph Moore, Rev W. M. D. McLendon, John Moore, Allah Moore, J. B. Martin, Wm. Michael, Wm. Morris, Wm. Moore, Miss Mary J. Mitchell, Alex. N. Neuhole, Miss G. Nash, Solomon Narborton & Son, Nunere, Anna L. O. Osborn, J. W. Old North State Tent, 10 of R. Price, R. A. Pickett, Francis A. E. Price, George Price, Peter Prigge, Gevert Proctor, D. Prince, James Providence, Mrs W. H. Price, Miss Caroline A. Price, John  
Q. Quim, Edward 2  
R. Robbins, R. 3 Ratgen, Bernard Rosier, Edward Russell, John B. Rogers, Bernard Rollins, Enoch Russell, Francis Russ, Caswell Reid, D. Rue, F. Raleigh, George  
S. Simpson, C. Smith, Mrs Anna Strode, Porter Smith, John Smith, J. M. Sellers, Samuel Stoney, Joseph Sterritt, J. W. Stanley, Mrs C. A. Sanford, Alex. Steward, Miss Nancy Springs, Joseph Shelton & Mallory, 2 Smith, Isabella Sellers, Cane Skinner, J. B. Seaman, J. B. T. Thrift J. Thurston, Wm. Teneych, Hates Tappen, H. H. Tervis, Miss Ann Tumor, Maria Thomas, R. Tenkun, Edward Tumor, Isabella Tumor, Mary Jane  
U. Underdew, Noah Vail, Miss Mary Van Nortek & Co, M. F. W. Willis, J. T. 3 Ward, Alonzo 2 Woodward, John Williams, Wm. H. Waddell, James Ireddell, U. S. Navy, Waddell, Henry Williams, T. Williamson, James Wood, D. R. Williams, Miss Jane E. Ward, Sarah Wilkinson, Mrs Julia Wilmington, J. D.

W. C. BETTENCOURT, P. M.  
October 3, 1845 3-3f

**Spring & Summer Arrangements FOR 1846.**  
THE Subscribers have entered into an agreement to furnish ICE to the Inhabitants of Wilmington and the surrounding country the ensuing season. We pledge ourselves to do so without disappointment to any who may favor us with their contracts or custom. Mr. Shaw is now absent and will make arrangements while in Boston for a supply of Ice to furnish all who may wish it from April to the middle of October.

WM. SHAW.  
A. PAUL REPITON. 2-4f

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscribers having formed a co-partnership under the firm of

**BERNARD & CO.**  
offer for sale, (at their stand two doors North of R. H. Stanton & Co.) a select assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c., &c., &c.

They will also attend to the sale of Country produce.

EDWARD J. BERNARD, GEORGE P. GRANT, RICHARD H. GRANT.  
sept 15, (19,) 1845. 53-3m

**THE BORDERERS' CHILD,**  
OR, WASHINGTON AT EIGHTEEN.

It was a calm, sunny day in the year 1750—the scene a piece of forest land on the Northern Neck of Virginia, contiguous to a noble stream of water. Implements of surveying were lying about, and several men idly reclining under the trees, bestowed by their dress and appearance that they composed a party engaged in laying out the wild lands of the then frontier of the Old Dominion. These persons had apparently just finished their noon-tide meals, for the relics of the banquet were scattered around.

Apart from the group walked a young man evidently superior to his companions, though was nothing obtrusive in his air, which, on the contrary, was distinguished by affability. A certain dignity of aspect, however, accompanied him. Added to this, he was of a tall and compact frame, and moved with an elastic tread of one accustomed to constant exercise in the open air. His countenance could not have been said to be handsome, but it wore a look of decision and manliness not usually found in one so young, for he was apparently little over eighteen years of age. His hat had been cast off, as if for comfort, and he had paused with one foot advanced, in a graceful and natural attitude, at the moment we have introduced him to the reader.

Suddenly there was a shriek, then another, and then several in rapid succession. The voice was that of a woman, and seemed to proceed from the outer side of a dense thicket. At the first scream the youth turned his head in the direction whence the sound proceeded, but when it was repeated, he pushed aside the undergrowth which separated him from it, and quickening his footsteps as the cries succeeded each other with alarming rapidity, he soon dashed into an open space, or clearing as the borderers even then called it, on the banks of the stream, in the centre of which a rude log cabin stood, whose well-pole poised over one end, and smoke curling from the chimney, gave signs of habitation. As the young man, with a face flushed by haste, broke from the undergrowth, he saw his companions crowded together on the banks of the river, while in their midst a woman, from whom proceeded the shrieks, was visible, held back by two of the most athletic of men, but struggling vigorously for freedom.

It was but the work of an instant, to make his way through the crowd and confront the female. The moment her eye fell on him she exclaimed, "Oh! sir—you will do something for me. Make them release me—for the love of God! My boy—my poor boy is drowning, and they will not let me go!" "It would be madness—she will jump into the river," said one of those who held her, as the frantic mother strove again to break from his grasp. "The rapids would dash her to pieces in a moment."

The youth had scarcely awaited for these words. His eyes took in at a single glance the meaning of the sad group. He recollected the child of the woman, a bold little fellow of four years old, whose handsome blue eyes and flaxen ringlets made him a favorite with strangers, and filled the mother's heart with pride whenever she gazed on him. He had been accustomed to play at will, in the little enclosure before the cabin, but this morning, the gates having accidentally been left open, he had stolen incautiously out, when his mother's back was turned, reached the edge of the bank, and was in the act of looking over when his parent's eye caught sight of him. The shriek she uttered precipitated the catastrophe she feared, for the child, frightened at the cry, lost his balance and fell headlong into the stream, which here went foaming and roaring along amid innumerable rocks, constituting the most dangerous rapids known in that section of country. Scream now followed scream in rapid succession, as the agonized parent rushed to the bank.

She arrived there simultaneously with the party whom she left reclining in the shade, and who were scattered about within a few steps of the accident. Fortunately it was that they were so near, else the mother would have jumped after the child and both been lost. Several of the men approached the brink and were on the point of springing in after the child, when the sight of the sharp rocks crowding the channel, the rush and whirl of the waters, and the want of any knowledge where to look for the boy, deterred them, and they gave up the enterprise.

Not so with the youth we have introduced. His first work was to throw off his coat; next to spring to the edge of the bank. Here he stood for a second, running his eyes rapidly over the scene below, and taking with a glance the different currents and the most dangerous of the rocks, in order to shape his course when in the stream. He had scarcely formed his conclusion when his gaze rested on a white object in the water, that he knew at once to be the boy's dress, and while his companions stood aghast at his temerity, were prevented, as much by consternation as by the awe which had already inspired them from interfering, he plunged headlong into the wild and roaring rapids!

"Thank God—he will save my child!" gasped the woman; "there he is—oh! my boy, by darling boy, how could I leave you!"

Every one had rushed to the brink of the precipice and was now following with eager eyes the progress of the youth, as the current bore him onward, like a feather in the embrace of the hurricane. Now it seemed as if he would be dashed against a jutting rock, over which the water flew in foam, and a whirlpool would drag him in, from whose grasp escape would appear impossible. At times the current bore him under, and he would be lost to sight—then, just as the spectators gave him up, he would appear, though far from where he vanished, still buffeting amid the vortex. Oh! how that mothers' straining eyes followed him in his perilous career—how her heart sank when he went under—and with a gush of joy when she saw him emerge again from the waters, and flinging the waves aside with his athletic arms, struggle on in pursuit of her boy. But it seemed as if his generous efforts were not to avail, for though the current was bearing off the boy before his eyes scarcely ten feet distant, he could not, despite his gigantic efforts, overtake the drowning child.

On they flew, the youth and the child; and it was miraculous how each escaped being dashed to pieces against the rocks. Twice the boy went out of sight, and a suppressed shriek escaped the mother's lips; but twice he re-appeared, and then with hands wrung wildly together and breathless anxiety, she followed his progress, and his unresisting form was hurried with the onward current.

The youth now appeared to redouble his exertions, for they were approaching the most dangerous part of the river, where the rapids contracting between the narrowed shores, shot almost perpendicularly down a declivity of fifteen feet. The rush of the waters at this spot was tremendous, and no one ventured to approach its vicinity even in a canoe, lest they should be sucked in. What, then, would be the youth's fate unless he speedily overtook the child? He seemed fully sensible of the increasing peril, and urged his way now through the foaming current with a desperate strength. Three several times he was on the point of grasping the child when the waters whirled the prize from him. The third effort was made just as they were entering within the influence of the current above the fall, and when it failed, the mother's heart sunk within her and she groaned, fully expecting to see the youth give up his task. But no! he only pressed forward the more eagerly, and as they breathlessly watched, amid the boiling waters, as if bearing a charmed life, the form of the brave youth followed close after that of the boy. And now like an arrow from the bow, pursued and pursued shot to the brink of the precipice. An instant they hung there, distinctly visible amid the glassy waters, as they seemed to pause on the edge of the descent. Every brain grew dizzy at the sight. But a shout of exultation burst from the spectators when they saw the boy held aloft by the right arm of the youth—a shout that was suddenly checked by horror when the rescuer and the rescued vanished into the abysses.

A moment, or at least many moments elapsed before a word was spoken or a breath drawn. Each of the group felt that to look into the other's face was impossible. She herself had started eagerly forward and now stood on the bank, a few paces nearer the cataract, where she could command a view of its foot, gazing thither with fixed eyes, as if her all depended on what the next moment should reveal. Suddenly she gave a glad cry. "There they are!" she exclaimed, "see! they are safe—Great God, I thank thee!" and for a moment wildly turning her face to heaven, she hurried with trembling steps along the side of the river in the direction of the fall.

Every eye followed hers, and sure enough there was the youth still unharmed and still buffeting the waters. He had just emerged from the boiling vortex below the cataract. With one hand he held aloft the child and with the other he was making for the shore.

They ran, they shouted, they scarcely knew what they did until they reached his side just as he had struggled to the bank. They drew him out almost exhausted? The boy was senseless, but his mother declared that he still lived as she pressed him frantically to her bosom. His preserver, powerfully built and athletic as he was, could scarcely stand, so faint was he from his exertions.

Who can describe the scene that followed; the mother's calmness while she strove to resuscitate her boy, and her wild gratitude to his preserver, when the child was out of danger, and sweetly sleeping in her arms?

Our pen shrinks at the task. But her words pronounced them—we may hope in the spirit of prophecy—were remembered afterwards by more than one who heard them.

"God will reward you," she said, "as I cannot. He will do great things for you in return for this day's work, and the blessings of thousands besides mine, will attend you."

And it was so. For to the hero of that hour were subsequently confined the destinies of a mighty nation. But through-out his long career, what tended to make him most honored and respected beyond all men, was the self-sacrificing spirit which in the rescue of that mother's child as in the more august events of his life, characterized our Washington.

**Maritimonial Advertisement—Assault.**—On Thursday, Mr. John Adolphus Warren, an independent gentleman residing near Wilmington, appeared before the magistrates of that district to answer a charge of having, in conjunction with other parties, assaulted, maltreated, and put in bodily fear, Mr. Robert Platt, gentleman. It appeared that the complainant had advertised in one of the London papers for a wife, who was to be a lady of respectability, and in the sole possession of some small property; and he described himself as having a comfortable independence, as being 45 years of age, of good address, and tolerable personal advantages. The advertisement brought forth an answer from Wilmington, the writer of which presented herself as possessed of £300 a year, and as desirous of forming a matrimonial alliance with a respectable man of mature age. She, however, wished the epistolary correspondence to be carried on until she had obtained a satisfactory knowledge of the life and adventures of her *cara sposa*, in respect. Her wish was complied with, and at length an interview was appointed at the house of her brother, with whom she lived, and who would be absent at the time. Mr. Platt presented himself, and was received by a veiled lady, who stated that she had determined upon not disclosing her features unless she should happen to be satisfied with the personal appearance of her lover. She at length declared that she was satisfied; but she still seemed to hesitate, the gentleman gallantly asked leave to withdraw the vexatious veil. He did so; a hugely whiskered face presented itself, and from sundry places of concealment, various grinning heads were popped up, to the amazement and chagrin of the wife-seeker, who prepared to make his exit; but he was quickly surrounded and hustled by a number of persons, and at last was tumbled into the yard, where a quantity of water was thrown upon him. Mr. Warren admitted that he had personated the lady; but he denied the assault, and as the complainant could not distinctly swear that the defendant had assaulted him, the case was dismissed.

**Female Influence and Energy.**—I have observed (says a northern writer) that a married man falling into misfortune is more apt to retrieve his situation in the world than a single one, chiefly because his spirits are soothed and relieved by domestic endearments and self-reliance, keep alive by finding that, although all abroad in darkness and humiliation, yet there is still a little world at home in which he is a monarch. Whereas a single man is apt to run to waste and self-neglect, and fall to ruins, like the deserted mansion, for want of an inhabitant. I have often had occasion to remark the fortitude with which women sustain the most overwhelming reverses of fortune. Those disasters which break down the spirit of a man, and prostrate him in the dust, seem to call for all the energies of the softer sex, and give such intrepidity and elevation to their character, that at times it approaches to sublimity. Nothing can be more touching than to behold a soft, tender female, who has been all weakness and dependence, and alive to every trivial roughness, while treading the prosperous path of life, suddenly rising in mental force to be the comforter of her husband under misfortune, abiding with unshrinking firmness the bitterest blast of adversity. As the vine which has long twined its graceful foliage about the oak, and has been lifted by it into sunshine, will, when the hardy plant has been rifted by the thunder bolt, cling around it with caressing tenderness, and bind up its shattered boughs, so it is heartily ordered by Providence, that woman, who is the ornament and dependant of man in his happier hours, should be his stay and solace when smitten with sudden calamity, winding herself into the rugged recesses of his nature, tenderly supporting the drooping head, and binding up the broken heart.

**Important Notice to Postmasters.**—The Union of the 19th ult., gives the following important notice to postmasters throughout the country. We call upon them to read it with care and attention. We are desired to call the attention of postmasters to regulation No. 549, which provides for the convenient transmission of money from subscribers to editors of newspapers. It is the duty of postmasters to receive the money from a subscriber, and give a receipt for it. It is the duty of a postmaster receiving the money to give notice to the postmaster who has it to pay, of the amount received, and for what edipay, and mark the letter "official business," and sign his name to it. The postmaster receiving the notice will pay the receipt when presented. The subscriber who gets the receipt may send it by mail or otherwise to the editor. The new law prohibits postmasters from enclosing and franking money to editors. The reason of the rule is obvious. A large proportion of the money heretofore lost in being transmitted through the mails, in money sent to editors and franked by postmasters. The frank of a postmaster upon the letter addressed to an editor is notice to every one who handles the letter; that it contains money. This rule when understood, insures the payment of the money, without discount to editors, and avoid depredations upon the post office.

**Odd Fellows.**—There are one hundred and sixty-nine Lodges of Odd Fellows in New York State, 20 Degree Lodges, and 20 Encampments.

**Accommodating.**—Well, Mr. Green, said the judge, "you know it is my duty to order you to be hanged."

"Yes," languidly replied the culprit; "yes, judge, I 'pose so."

"Well, Mr. Green, when would it be most convenient for you to be hanged?"

"Well, you see, I don't care a straw myself, any time the court please."

The court then directed the clerk to look in the Almanac and see if next Friday three weeks did not come on Sunday; and having ascertained that it did not, informed the offender that he would be taken out and hanged on that day at one o'clock.

"Stop, old fellow," said this subject of the law, "stop; I reckon the ager comes on about eleven that morning, and if it's all the same to you, I'd like to be hanged afore it comes on."

"Spose you have me strung up at ten in the morning. It would be a mighty great accommodation."

**The remains of Daniel Boone and his wife,** recently removed from Missouri to Frankfort, were reinterred in the cemetery at that place on the 13th instant in the presence of about fifteen thousand persons. The Frankfort Journal says that scarcely a county in Kentucky was without a representation, and many individuals from the Western and Southern States were only in attendance to pay the last funeral honors to the pioneers of the great Western Valley. Some of the contemporaries and companions of the great hunter were present, and took part in the ceremonies. In the procession followed along the first black man who ever trod the soil of Kentucky, and his steps were followed by another, also of African descent, who was the first child of other than Indian parentage ever born in what is now a Commonwealth of nearly a million of souls, and the parent of others scarcely less numerous. The oration on the occasion was delivered by the Hon. J. J. Crittenden—*Balt. Amer.*

**"A FIXED FACT."**  
It is now admitted by whig authority, that, by the late elections for Congress, N. Carolina is Democratic by 450 majority. When we recollect how passionately our opponents are in holding on to majorities, even when they have them not, this admission is perfectly overwhelming to whigery in the "Old North State." Huzza! confidence, boys—they admit we have hundreds majority—we say we have thousands, and we can, from the figures, (and figures do not lie) prove that we have as many thousands majority as they give us hundreds.

Upon this state of things, the result of the next election for Governor is plainly settled. About this there can be no doubt. And, although we are opposed to betting, we offer to our whig contemporaries, a fine hat, (and that is a great deal for a poor Printer to Banter,) that in case Charles Fisher runs for Governor, he will be elected. Who takes us up? As we are *in earnest*, we will now purchase the hat and give it to the whig who bets with us, so that he can wear it during his labours in the canvass, to keep the sun off his sinful head, provided that he will refund us double price in case he loses on the 1st Thursday in August next—as he *certainly will!* Who takes us up? Mr. Elms has some fine hats—who of our whig contemporaries is now bareheaded? Here is a chance—*until after the election next August!*—then to be paid back with interest. That's all.—*Meek, Jeffersonian.*

**STATUE TO GEN. JACKSON.**  
The citizens of Wilmington have manifested much interest in relation to the erection of a statue to the memory of Gen. Jackson. At a meeting held recently, to consider this proposition, the following resolutions were adopted:

**Resolved,** That the American people be called upon to unite in erecting at the seat of the Federal Government, a suitable monument to the memory of the hero, patriot and sage, whose recent loss the nation still deploras, to go down to our most distant posterity, as a record of the great man's glory, of his country's gratitude and grief.

**Resolved,** That a colossal equestrian statue in imperishable bronze is deemed the most suitable for the purpose—to transmit to future centuries the features of a form on which the annals of the republic will teach new succeeding generation to look with awe, reverence and love, and an ever-renewed ambition to emulate his noble deeds and noble virtues.

**Resolved,** That for the purpose of raising, by voluntary subscription, the requisite sum, a central committee of thirteen be appointed, which shall proceed forthwith to organize the necessary measures for the collection of such subscription, by whom a monthly publication of the same shall be made, and the money securely invested; and

**Resolved,** That, as Gen. Jackson's own most trusted and beloved friend, and the selected inheritor of his papers, and guardian of his fame, Francis P. Blair, be appointed Treasurer.

**Resolved,** That the following citizens constitute said committee of thirteen, with power to supply vacancies in their own numbers, and, after the completion of the subscription, to direct and superintend the execution of the proposed work:

Cave Johnson, Francis P. Blair, Thomas Ritchie, Amos Kendall, John P. Van Ness, John C. Rives, William A. Harris, Jesse E. Dow, Benj. B. French, John W. Maury, C. K. Gardner, James Hoban, Charles P. Sengstack.

At the meeting by which these resolutions were adopted, Gen. John P. Van Ness was President, Amos Kendall and John Boyle, Esqrs., were Vice Presidents, and James Hoban and John W. Maury, Esqrs., were Secretaries.

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"Stop, old fellow," said this subject of the law, "stop; I reckon the ager comes on about eleven that morning, and if it's all the same to you, I'd like to be hanged afore it comes on."

"Spose you have me strung up at ten in the morning. It would be a mighty great accommodation."

**The remains of Daniel Boone and his wife,** recently removed from Missouri to Frankfort, were reinterred in the cemetery at that place on the 13th instant in the presence of about fifteen thousand persons. The Frankfort Journal says that scarcely a county in Kentucky was without a representation, and many individuals from the Western and Southern States were only in attendance to pay the last funeral honors to the pioneers of the great Western Valley. Some of the contemporaries and companions of the great hunter were present, and took part in the ceremonies. In the procession followed along the first black man who ever trod the soil of Kentucky, and his steps were followed by another, also of African descent, who was the first child of other than Indian parentage ever born in what is now a Commonwealth of nearly a million of souls, and the parent of others scarcely less numerous. The oration on the occasion was delivered by the Hon. J. J. Crittenden—*Balt. Amer.*

American dollars of the new stamp, have been counterfeited and are now in circulation.



# THE JOURNAL.

Friday, October 10, 1845.

## THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

We see that already some of our contemporaries are speculating upon the subject of our next gubernatorial campaign. Some weeks ago, the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian spoke of Charles Fisher as one well worthy to bear aloft the democratic banner as the candidate of our party for Governor. Mr. Fisher made a gallant fight during the recent Congressional contest, and we think had fair play been done him he would this day be the representative of the Salisbury District. He is a veteran in the cause. His talents are known and acknowledged by the Democratic party, and should his name be fairly placed before the people of the State, we for one, would give him our hearty and cordial support. But before we give our support to any man, we must feel convinced that he will be able to carry with him the full, cordial and cheerful approbation of the whole Democratic party, in all portions and sections of the State. Whether Charles Fisher could do this or not, we do not take upon ourselves to say. There is, however, one way of satisfactorily ascertaining this. Of this way, we shall take occasion to speak before we close these remarks. North Carolina is now a Democratic State. We say it proudly and emphatically. North Carolina stands free and disenthralled from the shackles of federalism. The late Congressional Election demonstrates this glorious fact beyond a shadow of doubt—at least to our mind. The glorious victory which we achieved on the 7th of August last is one which should inspire every Democrat with enthusiastic confidence. To improve that victory however, will require the friends of Democratic principles to act with the utmost prudence and caution. In North Carolina, from circumstances, the Democratic party have more to contend with, than perhaps, in any State, in the Union, South of the Potomac. Our antagonists have at least two presses for every one which we have. This of itself, is a great disadvantage under which the advancement of our cause labours. Then again, for years past, a great majority of the members of the bar have belonged to the Federal party; & the fact cannot be concealed that the legal profession exercises a vast influence over the public sentiment of any State. The Corporations—the Banks—the Rail Roads and the Cotton Manufactures of the State, are in the hands of the Federal party, and the vast influence which these institutions necessarily wield in the sections of the State in which they are located, is always brought to bear against us. Against these combined influences, to meet and combat them, we have our glorious cause, whose principles embody and are addressed to the prosperity and the happiness of the whole people. And we feel convinced that it only requires these principles to be clearly and distinctly placed before the voters of North Carolina, in order to ensure for them the most triumphant success. To present them fairly—to give them a fair chance—should be the object of all those who desire their permanent establishment. Prudence and caution then, are two very essential requisites in entering upon the coming Campaign.

From the present position of the State, we can elect a Democratic Governor if we try. We can too, and will have a Democratic Legislature. To secure both these desirable ends our strongest man must be placed before the people as our candidate for Governor. How can this be done? Some think that the best plan would be, for the respective counties to hold meetings, and nominate directly whatever individual might be the choice of such meetings, thereby dispensing with a State Convention. Others, and we think those who take a correct view of the matter, think that meetings should be called forthwith in the respective counties, which meetings would appoint delegates to a State Convention to be held at Raleigh. These meetings might recommend any individual they chose, subject to the decision of the General Convention. This in our humble judgment, is the only proper and legitimate way in which a candidate can be presented to the people. It is true; if all the counties were to nominate the same individual, then a Convention might be dispensed with. But this cannot be expected. Besides the life and spirit which a Convention infuses into the party, the mutual interchange of views between the delegates, would be of great advantage. Then a Convention puts to rest any little jealousies which may exist between different sections of the State. The man upon whom the choice of the Convention might fall, will be almost certain to carry with him through the contest the enthusiastic support of every Democrat in the State. Whereas if he was brought before the people in any other way, there might be some room for dissension. We therefore go for a Convention. When ought the Convention to be held? We think as early as possible. The Convention which nominated the lamented Hoke was held in December. That month would, perhaps, be too early a date, as meetings could not perhaps be held in all the counties during the short period which would intervene between this time and that month. We think that early in the month of February would be a suitable time. What say our brethren of the Press?

## A STATE CONVENTION.

Since writing the article headed "The next Governor," we have received the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian of the 26th ult., and 3d inst.—Why that of the 26th September did not reach us before we cannot say. In the latter, we find a very sensible article on the subject of a State Convention which we cordially approve of in the main. Let the Convention meet and select a candidate, and we promise that the East will do her whole duty. In his paper of the 3d inst. we find the following paragraph:

"A Convention.—What say our Democratic friends, to holding in Raleigh, on the 15th of JANUARY NEXT, a Grand Democratic State Convention, to nominate a candidate for Governor, and stir up a general organization of our party for the contest of 1846? Speak out, brethren of the press. It is time we were moving in the matter. Our friend of the Standard must sound his bugle—let's hear it."

We agree with the Jeffersonian that it is time we were moving; we however, differ with him as to the time for holding the Convention. We think that the 8th of January is too early. We mean by this that the people ought to have more time to hold meetings, for the purpose of appointing delegates. We think that February will be soon enough. This we give as our opinion before we hear the Standard's "bugle." What think our friends throughout the country?

**WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE.**  
In the Baltimore Sun of the 3d inst., we see a lengthy account of a meeting which was held in that city on the 2d, for the purpose of taking into consideration the practicability and propriety of establishing a line of packets to run regularly between that city and this place. Since we read that article, we have taken occasion to converse with several of the most intelligent business men in Wilmington, and it seems to be the prevailing opinion that a project of this kind could not succeed under existing circumstances. Baltimore, say our merchants, is one of the best grocery markets in the Union, and we would like much to see it thrown open to our buyers of these articles. But then, Baltimore offers but a very poor market for any thing we have to sell. Our great exports are, Lumber and Naval Stores, and of these articles, Baltimore takes but a very small quantity. Doubtless there is and would continue to be found, a market for a few of our flooring boards. Naval Stores might as well be sent to Pittsburgh or Cincinnati, as to Baltimore, so far as a market is concerned. What Mr. Conner says about three cargoes of Naval Stores supplying the Baltimore market for twelve months, is, we learn, perfectly correct. We would not wish to be understood as throwing cold water on the project; but think that the merchants and capitalists of Baltimore should know how the matter at present stands—what the people—the merchants rather—of Wilmington think about it. What was stated in the meeting about Southern merchants during the present season being desirous of purchasing goods in Baltimore, and their being prevented from doing so, owing to the fact that there was no means of getting them home, is very likely correct, and is very much to be regretted on both sides. If the enterprising capitalists of Balt. would first establish a line of Packets running directly to Europe, then our Naval Stores and the Cotton of Mobile, would find an outlet, and Baltimore might reasonably expect and doubtless would share the trade of these towns with New York, Boston and Philadelphia. If, however, the Baltimoreans are willing to try the experiment we hope and believe our merchants will do all that lies in their power (consistently with their own interests, of course,) to make it successful. If successful, we have no doubt but that the prosperity as well of Mobile and Wilmington as of Baltimore would be enhanced. Since writing the above, we have received the following communication written by one of our most intelligent Shipping and Commission Merchants. We believe, the writers speaks the opinion of a majority of the business men of our town:

Dear Sir: I notice an article in the Baltimore Sun of the 3d inst., relative to a line of packets to this place and Mobile from Baltimore. My opinion, sir, is, that a line cannot be supported to run in this trade, unless Baltimore had an outlet for our Naval Stores, say a line of packets to Liverpool; and it is a wonder to me that the enterprise of that city had not discovered the feasibility of the plan, ere this, as she has greater facilities for supporting that trade than Boston, which has a line of four fine ships, of about 600 tons each.—When Baltimore takes this enterprise in hand, and carries it through, then she can run packets to great advantage, both to this place and Mobile.—Baltimore, next to New Orleans, is generally the cheapest provision market in the country; the articles of Coffee, Tobacco, and Whiskey, can certainly be bought on as good, if not better terms, than in any Northern or Eastern seaport. Baltimore, the largest Bacon, Pork, Corn and Flour market in the country, (New Orleans and New York excepted), is certainly behind the age in not having a line of Liverpool packets. Should her citizens carry through this enterprise, she can rely upon the cotton fields of the south, and the pine tree and its products of North Carolina; and once we can find a market for our Naval Stores and Lumber, we will certainly buy her Provisions and Groceries, which, of course, would support a line of packets. Very truly, &c.

## THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE TARIFF.

The Charleston Mercury, supposed by most to be the legitimate organ of Mr. Calhoun and his friends in South Carolina has been pursuing, what seems to us, not only a very unwise, but a very illiberal course towards Mr. Polk and the Washington Union, which from his position, is generally believed to speak the sentiments of the present Administration on the great questions of national policy which are to be settled during the next Session of Congress. We remember that scarcely was the announcement made of the choice which Mr. Polk had made of his Cabinet, before a letter from the Mercury's Washington correspondent appeared in that paper, highly abusive of each of its distinguished members. From that period down to the present moment, the Mercury has been waging a factious opposition to the Administration. This we thought the more singular, as the Mercury warmly advocated the Election of Mr. Polk. Especially as Mr. Polk has not, so far as we can see, shifted his position on any of the

great issues upon which the recent contest was decided. We see nothing in the course which Mr. Polk has pursued since the 4th of March, which would induce on our mind the shadow of a doubt that he will in good faith stick by the principles upon which he was elected.—If we did, we would be among the first to warn our readers of the danger. Mr. Polk's whole life shows that he is opposed to the protective policy, and in his celebrated Kansas letter, he refers to his past course as affording a Key to the principles which will guide him whilst occupying the executive chair. That Mr. Polk, with the advice and concurrence of his Cabinet, too, will recommend to the next Session of Congress a reduction of the Tariff to a revenue Standard, we believe as confidently as we do that the sun will rise on the morrow. That too, whatever influence he can exercise, will be cordially applied to ensure this desirable end we feel the utmost assurance. What good end the Editor of the Charleston Mercury can have in view, in waging this factious opposition against Mr. Polk and his Cabinet, we cannot save us perceive. Of one thing we are certain; judging from what we know of the friends of Mr. Calhoun in this State, they do not participate in the sentiments of either the Charleston Mercury or its correspondent, nor do we think that the Democrats of South Carolina approve of the Mercury's course. Of this we are convinced from a letter which we find in the Mercury of the 7th inst., written by Mr. McDuffie. This letter was written in reply to enquiries made by a gentleman of South Carolina, as to whether Mr. McDuffie concurred in the opinions expressed in the columns of the Charleston Mercury. Next week we will publish the whole letter. In the meantime we give the closing paragraph which expresses the confidence of the writer in both the ability and integrity of Mr. Polk.

"It is apparent that the days of monopoly and commercial restriction are numbered in all the civilized nations of the earth. Even in Great Britain—so long held up to us by our monopolists as an example for imitation—all parties now concur in the principles of free trade, and differ only as to the time and manner of reforming ancient restrictions and abuses. And permit me to say, that the day that shall witness the downfall of commercial restrictions and the establishment of free trade among the nations of the earth, will be the greatest and most glorious era that ever marked the progress of improvement in the temporal affairs of man. It should be the ambition of our statesmen to take the lead in this great reform which is destined, as I firmly believe, to contribute more to the liberty, prosperity and peace of the nations than any event since the advent of our Saviour. In this view of the subject few men ever occupied a more responsible position than Mr. Polk, and I have every reason to believe he fully realises that responsibility, and will so far elevate his views above the miserable schemes of mercenary monopolists and factious contending for office as to be equal to the occasion and fulfil the expectations of his country."

Yours, &c.

GEO. McDUFFIE.

## FIRE.

On Tuesday morning last, about 2 o'clock, the alarm of fire was given. It originated in an old house in the rear of Dr. John A. Davis' bar room, on Market Street. The flames were arrested before any damage was done. We are informed that pieces of light wood were discovered in the loft of this old building, evidently placed there for the purpose of setting the building on fire. Several attempts have been made recently, to fire the square in which this fire was arrested.

Another.—On the next (Wednesday) morning, at the same hour, our citizens were again aroused from their beds by the fire bell. On looking out of our window, we found the street illumined by the ruddy glare of the flames. A kitchen belonging to, and in the rear of Mr. Grant's dwelling house, situated on Boundary Street, caught fire by some means, and was completely destroyed. Fortunately the wind was blowing off the dwelling house; otherwise, it, too, must have fallen a prey to the devouring element.

We would here remark that we think the first duty of the members of fire companies, is to proceed directly and instantly, when an alarm of fire is given, to their Engine house, and not, as is too often the case, rush to the fire and leave the engine and hose carriage to find their way to the scene of action, as they best may, on their own "hook." This remark is suggested by seeing an Engine standing stock still, on Market Street, with some half a dozen individuals around it, whose force was entirely too weak to drag it through the sand. This, we think, is a wrong state of things, and ought to be looked into by the Wardens.

## Maryland Election.

The result in Maryland is a glorious one for Democracy. In the last Congress the whigs had the whole delegation, six members now we have four out of the six. The result in this State demonstrates clearly that the administration has the confidence of the people. It will be seen by the summary which we extract from the Richmond Enquirer, that the Legislature is whig by considerable majority. This, so far as national politics is concerned, is not of much importance, as there is no Senator to be elected this year. The 4 Democrats elected are thorough going anti-Tariff men. The subjoined synopsis of the result we find in the Richmond Enquirer of the 7th.

**Maryland Election.**—We have no room for details this morning.—Authentic and complete returns have been received from all parts of the state, and the result may be summed up as follows:

**CONGRESS.**—Of the six members chosen, two are Whigs and four are Democrats—  
1st District John G. Chapman, (W.)  
2d " Thos. Perry, (Dem.)  
3d " T. W. Ligon, (Dem.)  
4th " W. F. Giles, (Dem.)  
5th " A. Constable, (Dem.)  
6th " Edward Long, (W.)  
Being a gain of four Democratic members.  
**House of Delegates.**—The Whigs have elected 43, and the Democrats 39 Delegates—making a Whig majority of four. The state senate is decidedly Whig. No elections for the senate taking place this year.

## Exchange Reading Room in Wilmington.

Some evenings since, we saw a paper in the hands of one of our merchants, who was obtaining names for the purpose of getting up an Exchange Reading Room. Since then, we have conversed with several of our most intelligent citizens on the same subject, and they are all willing, anxious, and desirous that the thing should be done forthwith; certainly something of the kind is very much wanted in Wilmington. Business men want some place where they can meet in the evenings; where they can see one another, and where a gentleman who has business with another can calculate with tolerable certainty on finding him. This we have not in Wilmington at present; unless indeed the bar rooms may be considered in this light. A reading room properly got up would supply this desideratum. There after the active business of the day is finished our citizens could resort to spend an agreeable hour, either in conning over the news, or in social or business converse with their neighbors. In this way, too, for a very trifling expense to each individual, those who wish could know what was going on all over the world. The expense of getting up the Reading Room would be considerable at first. But then we think the advantages which would flow from it would amply repay the outlay.—How pleasant would it be if there was a pleasant room where a gentleman might slip in and find pen, ink, and paper to write a letter without, perhaps trudging at night through a wet dark street to his office. Then too, how proud we would feel when strangers visited our town to have some place where they could resort to for recreation, instead of being compelled to lounge about the steps of a Hotel. We hope the project will succeed, and that the gentlemen who have "set the ball in motion" will continue to keep it rolling on until they get the project carried successfully through.—What have our friends, in whose hands we saw the paper, done? We should like to hear from them.

The Fayetteville Observer of last Wednesday, amuses us not a little. The editor evidently feels and shows that he committed a false step when he wrote that article, in which he charged that a blight of dishonor would attach to our name, (meaning the United States,) for oppressing a weak nation, merely because she is weak, and that annexation was a deep disgrace to the United States. The editor now feels convinced, no doubt, that such sentiments as these cannot be swallowed even by the Federalists of North Carolina, and is therefore desirous of hiding the whole gist of the discussion, beneath a multitude of little quibbles, entirely foreign to the subject. This seems to be the only object of his last article. We have had occasion several times, recently, to place the peculiar brightness of the Observer's wit, in such a light that it will not be lost to the world. This week, we must again do him this service, and by way of doing so, we would like to know if the sapient editor of the Observer, could tell us the difference between chalk and cheese. We're not joking. We should like to be informed on this point. For if he answers in the affirmative, we would then like to know him, if there is any difference between a foreigner and a citizen of the United States. If he can perceive the difference between the former two articles, then there is some hope that he will be able to make the latter discrimination. We say that we are a citizen of the United States. This is susceptible of proof in a court of law. Still the Observer continues to call us a foreigner.

The Observer says that our pretending to discover quibbles in his paper "was but a prelude to its [meaning the Journal] own quibbling and pettifoggery." Well done, "deceit!" But really, this seems somewhat childish and only betrays the Editor's soreness. It is really too funny to argue a point with a person who both denies and admits your positions. The Observer says that those citizens of the United States, who went to Texas, and who assisted in achieving the independence of that republic from Mexican tyranny, did so as citizens of the United States, whilst in the very same article he admits that those of them that might have been captured by Mexico, had she been successful, would have been properly treated by her as Texans, and that the United States would have had no "right" to interfere in the matter. Surely this is admitting all that we contended for. We asserted that those quondam citizens of the United States who participated in the Texan revolution did so as citizens of Texas. The Government of the United States interfered in no manner or shape. If individuals were willing to migrate to Texas and take the chances of war, what had the Government of this country to do with the matter. There are a number of natives of the United States, now in the Province of California. Suppose the inhabitants of that Province see proper to resist the authority of the Mexican government, and declare themselves an independent State; and suppose the natives of the United States now living there, were to take part in the struggle, would the Observer say that the United States had interfered in the affairs of a neighboring State?

We have yet to see one iota of proof of the charge which the Observer so "deliberately" made, that we had oppressed a "weak nation, because she is weak." The charge has been made by an American paper, published in our midst, and we do not suppose that the people of N. Carolina will ever bear in their minds the source from which this unfounded and unwarranted calumny has emanated. The Observer has tried to dodge and quibble himself out of the dilemma in which this aspersion of his country has placed him but has most signally failed. Let him and that party who support him reconcile his course with the behests of honor and patriotism if they can.

**Admission.**—In the New Orleans Picayune, of the 26th Sept., we see it stated that a man by the name of Boswell, from Granville county in this State, had been arrested at "the Lake and the Duckbottom Rail Road," on a charge of attempting to sell a free colored man named Hilliard Evans. We have seen a letter which was opened, through mistake, at the Wilmington Post Office, directed to "Green Evans, a man of color, Wilmington, N. C." This letter purports, truly we think, to be written by the mother of Evans, who lives in Granville county, and asks her relative, "Green Evans," to persuade her son, H. Evans, to return to "his distracted mother." It also states, that the writer has heard that Boswell was trying to sell Evans as a slave. Boswell it seems came to this part of the State with a Stud Horse, and carried Evans with him as a servant. We hope this may throw some light on the matter.

**New Paper.**—We have received the first number of a new daily paper published in Charleston, under the name of "The Evening News." It is one of the neatest sheets which we have seen in a long time. In matter it is rich. Its leader is one of the best written articles which we have read for long while.—We wish Mr. Cardozo every success.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

The arrival of the Steam Ship Cambria at Boston on the 2d instant, brings European dates up to the 19th Sept. The news brought by the Cambria is not of much importance.—Cotton had improved a little. Tranquility prevailed throughout Europe. The English and French papers are filled with accounts of Victoria's visit to France. Her Majesty partook of the hospitality of the French King at Eu, where she remained a day or two. She has however, returned, after an absence of forty days to her Island home. Parliament has been further prorogued to the 27th November. The Rail Road mania continues to increase. Consequently iron is much in demand. The American provision market is in a very healthy state. It would seem that the people of Great Britain are still calculating on war between Mexico and the United States. We find the following paragraph taken from the Dublin Mercantile Advertiser.

"The Mercantile Advertiser shows that however much the Mexican government may be disposed for war against the United States, they sorely lack the means. It is by the issue of letters-of-marque to privateers, that any serious annoyance can be given to the trade of the United States. We have learned that a number of vessels have proceeded to Mexico, to be employed as privateers. The shamrock, which has been for some years a revenue cruiser on the Irish station, and had been known at Kingston as one of the fastest boats in the squadron, was sold by the government some months since. She subsequently proceeded to Liverpool, whence two or three weeks since, she sailed for Mexico, the owners intending to take out letters-of-marque for the privateer service."

The present excited state of affairs (says the "European Times"), in the United States, arising out of the Mexican dispute, and the feeling which has been evoked there, present a speedy and satisfactory adjustment of the Oregon question—these combined causes are said to have determined the government to increase materially our force in Canada and the North American colonies. Such is the current rumor of the day.

## SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT.

Most people we presume, have read the fable of the man and the Ass. How he (the man) was going to market riding his Donkey, and how he was met by different individuals, the first one telling him that it would look much better if he would walk and let his little boy ride. Well, down gets the old man and up gets the boy. Thus they went on for a short time, when they met another neighbor who told the boy it was shameful for him to be riding whilst his old father was trudging on foot. In order to meet the wishes of both the first and second advisers, they both got on the Donkey's back. They had proceeded on this wise but a very short distance before they met a third friend, who rated them soundly for their cruelty in breaking the back of the poor ass, by both riding him a time. Why, said this last individual, it would be much more fitting if you would carry that poor ass than he should carry you. This puzzled the old man considerably; but still wishing to comply with the advice of those who took so much interest in his affairs, he once more dismounted himself and son, and having obtained some poles he tied the Donkey's feet to them, and he and his son hoisted his ass-ship on their shoulders. Thus they jogged along, at least so goes the story, until they arrived at a bridge. Here the ass began to founder and pitched into the stream, when, his legs being fastened to the poles, he was soon drowned.—The by standers laughed at the old man very much for his folly, and he, amidst his chagrin, saw when too late, that his good nature in endeavouring to please every body, had ended in pleasing no body, and the loss of his ass into the bargain. Why have we troubled our readers with this old fable? We want to apply it to the Conductor of a Newspaper. It is one of the most difficult tasks perhaps in the world, so to conduct a paper that it will please every one; every one of its patrons we mean. The peculiar notions and tastes of men are so diverse, that it rarely happens that two individuals have the same ideas about what a Newspaper should be. One thinks that its columns should be filled with items of news, accounts of fires, murders, suicides, Rail Road and Steam Boat accidents, &c. Another says he don't care a fig for these things. He wants it "chuck" full of politics from top to bottom. Tell him all about the Tariff—and the Bank—about Texas and Mexico. Plague on politics says another—nothing but politics from year's end to year's end! why can't the Editor give us something to laugh at? I'm sick and tired of politics. Next comes the sentimental youth. He wants to read all about love scrapes, and fancy himself the Hero and his sweet heart the heroine. Thus each one wants his own peculiar taste exclusively attended to, not thinking for a moment that the editor has any body to think about but the individual himself. Thus you see, dear reader, that it is next to impossible to meet the wishes of all. And if the Editor of a paper were to take the advice of every one who undertakes to direct him, he would soon be in the same predicament of the man who lost his ass and failed to satisfy any one. We would therefore advise any of our readers who may be disposed at any time to grumble or find fault, just to reflect for a moment that the Journal has not been made up for their sole and exclusive benefit; that there are hundreds of others whose eyes have as good a right to be consulted as their own, and that it is out of the power of any mere man, so to "fix" matters in the Editorial way that all will be satisfied at every point.

**CONSTITUTION OF TEXAS.**  
As it is now beyond the power of the Republic of Texas, will, ere the coming Winter has passed, be one of the States of this Union with her Senators and Representatives in Washington city, it may not be uninteresting to our readers to know what kind of a Constitution the Convention which met in July last has framed for the people of that State. Our limits of course will not permit us to give any thing like an extended outline of this instrument. We will give some of the most important features; and we think that they will demonstrate clearly enough that the people of Texas, although a set of "rednecks and pickpockets," according to the representation of the Federal papers and Federal orators during the late campaign, have marvellously clear ideas on the subject of civil and political liberty.

The condensation of the provisions of the Texan Constitution which we give below, we find in the New Orleans Picayune of the 17th ult.

Every free male person, twenty-one years of age, who shall be a citizen of the United States, or who is, at the time of the adoption of the Texan Constitution by the Congress of the United States, a citizen of the Republic of Texas, and shall have resided in the State one year next preceding an election, and the last six months within the district, county, city or town in which he offers to vote, (Indians, not taxed, Africans and descendants of Africans excepted) is to be deemed a qualified elector.

The term of office of members of the House is two years, and the sessions of the Legislature are biennial. To be eligible to the House, one must be a citizen of the United States, or a citizen of the Republic of Texas, and an inhabitant of the State for two years next preceding his election, and the last year thereof a citizen of the county, city or town for which he shall be chosen, and have attained the age of twenty-one years at the time of his election. The term of the Senators is four years, and they are to be divided into two classes; so that one-half may be chosen biennially. The additional qualification for Senators is, to have been an inhabitant for three years, and to be thirty years of age.

No minister of the Gospel or priest is eligible to the Legislature.

The Executive is to nominate the judges of the Supreme and District Courts, and with the advice of two-thirds of the Senate, commission them for six years.

The Attorney General is appointed in the same manner, and holding his commission for two years.

The Governor to hold his office for two years, and shall be eligible for more than four years in any term of six years. His other qualifications are like a Senator. The salary of the first Governor is to be \$2,000, and no more. He can hold no other office or commission, civil or military.

No minister of the Gospel is required to perform military duty, work on roads, or serve on juries.

The oath of office is so framed, that in addition to the usual provisions, one must swear that since the adoption of the Constitution he has not fought a duel within or without the State; nor sent or accepted a challenge; nor any way aided or assisted any person thus offending.

And all who shall offend by fighting a duel, accepting a challenge, &c., after the adoption of the constitution, shall be deprived of holding any office of trust or profit.

In all elections by the people the vote is to be by ballot, till the Legislature otherwise direct in elections by the Senate or House, (except of their own officers,) the vote shall be viva voce.

No member of Congress, nor person holding office under the United States, or either of them, or a foreign power, is eligible to the Legislature, or can hold office under the State.

The laws are to be revised five years after the adoption of the Constitution and published; and the same repeated every five years thereafter.

No lottery can be authorized by the State, and the buying and selling of all tickets is prohibited.

No divorce can be granted by the Legislature. All property, both real and personal of the wife, owned or claimed by her before marriage, and that acquired afterwards by gift, devise or descent, shall be her separate property; and laws shall be passed more clearly defining the rights of the wife, in relation as well to her separate property as that held in common with her husband. Laws shall also be passed providing for the registration of the wife's separate property.

All claims, locations, surveys, grants and titles to land, which are declared null and void by the Constitution of the Republic of Texas, are, and the same shall remain forever, null and void.

No corporate body shall be created, renewed or extended, with banking or discounting privileges.

No private corporation shall be created, unless the bill creating it shall be passed by two-thirds of both houses of the Legislature; and two-thirds of the Legislature shall have power to revoke and repeal all private corporations, by making compensation for the franchise.—And the State shall not be part owner of the stock or property belonging to any corporation.

The Legislature shall prohibit by law individuals from issuing bills, checks, promissory notes, or other paper to circulate as money.

Most ample provisions are made for education, but we have no room to enter further upon the Constitution to-day.

The vote upon the adoption of the Constitution is to be viva voce. Should it appear from the returns to have been adopted, the President, on or before the second Monday in November next, is to issue his proclamation, directing and requiring elections to be held on the third Monday in December next, for the office of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Members of the Senate and House of Representatives in the State Legislature, in accordance with the appointment of representation directed by the Constitution.

Upon receiving intelligence of the acceptance of the Constitution by the United States Congress, the President is to convene the State Legislature, when the votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, &c. are to be counted, and the persons elected at once installed.

The Legislature shall proceed as early as practicable to elect Senators to represent the State in the Senate of the United States; and also provide for the election of Representatives to the Congress of the United States.

The President of Texas, immediately after the inauguration of the Governor, is to deliver to him all the records, public money, documents, archives, and public property of every description whatsoever, under the control of the Executive branch of the Government; and the Governor shall dispose of the same in such manner as the Legislature may direct.







